

The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

VOL. 1, NO. 65.

Weekly, Established 1896; Daily, Jan. 12, 1914.

ANDERSON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM.

TORREON HAS FALLEN INTO HANDS OF REBELS

Juarez, Mexico, April 2.—Torreon fell completely into the hands of the rebels at 10:20 o'clock Thursday, according to announcement made here tonight by General Carranza.

Repeatedly the bugler sounded the call and a great wave of cheering arose.

By Carranza's orders all the town was illuminated, soldiers of the rebel cause paraded and the military band played.

The national salute was fired, church bells rung and whistles blew unceasingly.

The meager bulletins excitedly announced the victory after the bloodiest series of battles known to modern Mexico, said that Villa captured a large number of Federal prisoners and that the fleeing remnant was being pursued.

Whether Velasco, the Federal commander, was captured, was not stated. There was heavy fighting today, it is understood and the end came when, after capturing the three remaining barracks held in the city by the Federals, the rebels stormed the trenches and barbed wire entanglements of Canyon De Guarache.

NO COMPROMISE WAS THE SLOGAN

ADMINISTRATION LEADERS IN CONFERENCE ARE DETERMINED

FOR A FLAT REPEAL

Friends of the Bill in the Senate Declare That Support Is Increasing

(By Associated Press)

Washington, April 2.—Administration leaders bucked on their armor today and plunged actively into the Panama tolls fight, determined to maintain an unyielding position until the end of the controversy. Though the house bill to repeal the toll exemption for American ships is pending in the committee on inter-oceanic canals, there were many indications of forces during the day relating to the issue, and among the developments was a visit of Secretary Bryan at the capitol in the interest of the administration policy.

"No compromise" was the slogan of the administration leaders in their conferences. So many bills and resolutions have been introduced tending to cloud the plain issue of the repeal that it has been determined to make it plain from the outset that no tempering is to be countenanced.

President Wilson told inquirers that he expected no factional delay or filibustering, and had every reason to believe, from what senators told him, that there would be a prompt report from the committee on inter-oceanic canals. The president said there were one or two members of the committee who were against the repeal, but who, he understood would vote to bring the question promptly before the senate in an early report. Incidentally, the president took occasion to deny published reports that he had sent any ultimatum to the senate through Senator Owen or any one else, with a view to forcing early action. He had done nothing, he said, along this line. He added that no proposals for compromise or change in the repeal measure had been brought to him, and significantly suggested that amendments were not being offered by administration leaders.

Expects Full Discussion. The president told callers frankly that while he did not expect obstructive tactics in the senate, he expected a full discussion of the question there, but was confident the repeal would pass.

The president declared no proposals for a caucus had been mentioned (Continued on fourth page.)

The Most Serious Nomination Contest of the Administration

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, April 2.—Confronted with the most serious nomination contest since President Wilson took office, the senate sat throughout today's session behind closed doors discussing the confirmation of Winthrop M. Daniels, of New Jersey, as a member of the interstate commerce commission. A recess was taken to permit the debate tomorrow, the third day of continuous consideration of the case.

Democratic leaders consulted after the recess about modifying the unanimous consent agreement to vote on the confirmation, some proposing to supersede this agreement with one or two to vote on recommitting the nomination. This, it was suggested, would avoid any possible embarrassment to the president, should the nomination be rejected. Friends of Mr. Daniels insisted, however, that he eventually would be confirmed.

Senators L. F. Chittenden and Chambliss led the fight against the confirmation

WALKER KILL

St. Louis Banker Who May Go on Federal Reserve Board.



FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDS TO WIN

Court Decision Will Be Important to the Outlaws Regardless of Whose Favor

(By Associated Press)

Chicago, April 2.—The Federal league stands to win, no matter what the outcome of its suit to enjoin William Killifer from playing with the Philadelphia Nationals, according to E. E. Gates, the league's counsel.

If the United States court at Grand Rapids, after hearing on Saturday, grants the Federal league its injunction, the "outlaw" organization counts on having Killifer, Blanding, Kahler, Baumgardner and Williams forced to live up to the Federal contracts they are said to have signed.

If the court refuses to grant the injunction, thus denying the binding power of the contract Killifer signed with the Federals, Gates holds that the contracts of organized baseball would be considered useless, so that dissatisfied players could jump from organized ball to the Federals without regard to contracts.

As there are dozens of first rate players in the American and National leagues said to be held to their clubs only through fear that the courts would enforce their contract. Gates figures that the Federal league would be winner in the general raid.

D. L. Elrod of Piercetown was a business visitor to the city yesterday.

LEVER OFFERS A COMPROMISE

FOR PROVISION OF SENATE MEASURE DENYING USE OF MAILS

FOR ILLEGAL USES

By Exchanges Engaged in Forbidden Transactions As To Cotton Futures

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, April 2.—A prohibitive tax on cotton futures transactions which violate regulations promulgated for reform of trading on cotton exchanges was proposed in a bill which Representative Lever, of South Carolina, offered today as a compromise for the provision of a measure which passed the senate denying use of the mails to exchanges engaged in forbidden transactions.

The bill would fix a tax of fifty cents a bale on future contracts which do not comply with the following requirements:

That they shall be in writing and show the quantity of cotton involved and names of both parties; that they specify the basis of grade; price a pound and month in which the trade is to be completed; that standards of grade fixed by the secretary of agriculture govern; that actual commercial differences in grade shall control settlements instead of an arbitrary rate fixed by exchanges; that cotton lower than the lowest standard grade or of less than 7-3 or more than 1-8 inches length of staple shall not trade; and that five days' notice be given buyers stating the grade of each bale to be delivered.

Contracts meeting the requirements would be taxed 25 cents a bale.

Representative Lever said his bill had been drafted after conference with the secretary of agriculture and had the approval of the department. Mr. Lever, of the agricultural committee, in introducing the bill, explained that it is a compromise measure between the Senate-Lever amendment to the tariff bill, which passed the house by a substantial majority, but was lost in the conference.

"My bill," Mr. Lever said, "provides complete regulation of cotton exchanges so as to eliminate abuses into which they have fallen and to preserve their useful functions."

Upon all contracts which comply with the provisions outlined, Mr. Lever said a nominal tax of 25 cents a bale is levied.

"I have introduced this bill because I believe the taxing power is the strongest weapon available for dealing with this situation," said Representative Lever. "There is no question about the right under the constitution to use the taxing power for such purposes. There is some doubt in the minds of some lawyers as to the use of the commerce clause of the constitution in such connection. Full consideration will be given to all the bills pending before the committee on the subject and I am willing to join my associates in reporting out any bill which will meet the situation vigorously and will stand court test."

The house agricultural committee today arranged for hearings on standardization of grades of cotton and dealings in futures Wednesday, April 22, with four days allotted.

Fishburne Won; Claims Championship

Union, S. C., April 2.—F. B. Fishburne, of Greenville, S. C., today defeated G. C. Anderson of Mount Airy, N. C., in checkers, claiming the southern championship as a result. Fishburne won seven games to his opponent's six. The tournament which commenced today, was conducted under the auspices of the Union Checker Club.

YOUTH KILLED FATHER'S SLAYER

Wealthy Arkansas Planter Shot To Death Yesterday—Boy Surrendered

(By Associated Press.)

Blytheville, Ark., April 2.—T. H. Musgrove, a wealthy planter, was shot to death near Blytheville late today and tonight John Walker, a 16-year-old youth, whose father Musgrove was charged with having killed 15 years ago, surrendered to the sheriff here to answer for the killing.

Musgrove was tried on the charge of murder in connection with the killing of the elder Walker and acquitted.

According to the authorities, the youth asserted that he acted in self defense and that the shooting today was the culmination of an argument between Musgrove, another planter and himself, over the ownership of a piece of timberland.

SEALING SHIP LOST HER CREW

MANY MEN BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED IN BLIZZARD

SEVERAL SURVIVED

Sealing Vessels Near Foundland and Southern Cross Met Ill Fate in Ice Floss

(By Associated Press)

St. Johns, N. F., April 2.—Death traveled in a gale that overtook the sealing fleets last Tuesday. The steamer New Foundland lost probably fifty of her crew, while as many more, it is feared will be missing as a result of exposure.

Alarm is felt for the steamer Southern Cross, with a crew of 170 men, which has not been reported since she passed Cape Pine bound in Tuesday morning.

The men lost were 20 from their ships killing, while the storm, with blinding snow, swooped down. They were exposed for 48 hours before assistance arrived and in that time many succumbed.

The New Foundland was one of a fleet of fifteen ships carrying more than 2,000 men, scattered among the ice floss near Belle Isle Strait. The crews were on the floor hunting seal and the hunt had taken them from 4 to 6 miles from their ships.

When the blizzard came the crews of other steamers managed to regain their vessels, but the ones on which the New Foundland's men were hunting drifted away from the main body of ice, and when darkness fell that night not one returned. The ship's crew numbered 200 men, of whom 139 were on the deck. Captain Wesley Keen, his officers, engineers, stokers and cooks remained on board.

The weather cleared today and Captain Keen, standing the steamer Belleventura and Stephen, the last of his men. These men are being placed on the steamer Southern Cross, which is bound for the coast of Newfoundland. The captain of the Belleventura sent wireless messages here saying that he had picked up thirty survivors and a number of bodies. He estimated that forty men had perished and said that thirty were accounted for.

A message from the Stephano tonight said that 35 survivors and three bodies had been found, but there is doubt as to whether she referred to only those picked up by her. The wireless of the Belleventura was working poorly and her messages were confused. The number of fatalities will be in doubt at least until she reaches here, probably tomorrow at noon. At dusk another blizzard broke up and there was little hope for any of the hunters who had not been saved.

Sixty four members of the crew of the Newfoundland are known to have perished and thirty seven were rescued, according to a statement by Colonial Secretary Bennett, acting premier, late tonight. The steamer Belleventura accounted for 68 dead and 35 living. The Stephano for one dead and two living and the Florizel for five dead.

THE REBELS ARRESTED AN AMERICAN CONSUL

Two Others Also Held—All Are Charged With Passing Counterfeits of Rebel Money

(By Associated Press.)

Chihuahua, April 2.—Edward A. Powers, United States consular agent at Parral, was arrested by the rebel authorities at Parral today on charge of passing counterfeit of the rebel flat money. Mr. Powers telegraphed to Marion Letcher, American consul here of his plight, and Letcher said he would demand the immediate release of Powers.

E. E. Johnson, cashier, and F. A. Hawkins, assistant manager of the Alvarado Mining and Milling Company, both Americans, were arrested on similar charges yesterday, and Consul Letcher is looking after their interests.

It is asserted that the men are not guilty. The flat of currency was cheaply printed and soon a number of counterfeiters appeared. For a time even officials could not tell the genuine from the spurious.

The Americans, who were arrested it is said bought the money in good faith for the purpose of paying employees and Mr. Letcher expects little difficulty in straightening out the trouble.

Charles Beebe, formerly of this city but now making his home in Rock Hill, was here yesterday on business.

ALBERT B. FALL

United States Senator From New Mexico Urged Intervention.



Photo by American Press Association.

SELL PROPERTY G. WASH HUNTER

Supreme Court Says His Creditors Must Be Protected

Columbia, April 2.—G. Walsh Hunter whose career in the courts has been extended and dramatic, will have his property sold to satisfy creditors, according to a decision rendered by the supreme court. Hunter, who is from Laurens, was defendant in a suit brought by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. and with Hunter were named as defendants Frank Elbert Copeland and Elbert Copeland.

Justice G. L. Rafter, rendering the opinion of the court, said that the case has been before the supreme court three times, the first two decisions being in 84 S. C. 214, and 84 S. C. 65. The plaintiff filed a creditor's bill and asked for the calling in of creditors, and an appointment of a receiver for the debtor's property, G. Walsh Hunter. The matter was referred to Frank B. Gary, who is now judge of the supreme court. Mr. Gary reported: "I find as a matter of law that there has been fraudulent disposition of the property, on the part of G. Walsh Hunter and makes it property for the receivership and injunction heretofore granted to be continued and to the end that all creditors may be protected, the court through its receiver, should take charge of the property of Hunter, convert it into cash and pay off the various claims according to their respective priority."

Referee's Report Confirmed. Judge Gage confirmed the referee's report, then the defendant appealed to the supreme court, which affirmed the circuit judge's decision. Judge DeVore then made an order of sale, fixed the time, terms, etc.

From this order the appeal was taken on several grounds, among which were that the claims had not been properly proved and that it was not shown that it was necessary to sell any part of the property.

Justice Fraser said that the exceptions to the judgment could not be sustained. "The question was not raised before the circuit judge as to the sale being unnecessary. Justice Fraser added that if any changed condition had been shown this might have changed matters, but no changed condition was shown."

G. Walsh Hunter, who is defendant in the proceedings, was tried for the killing of Elbert Copeland. He was sentenced to eight years on conviction of manslaughter. He was paroled and later pardoned by Governor Bleasie, who defended him at the trial.

Shooting Affray Ends Disastrously

New York, April 2.—A shooting affray on the upper east side tonight cost the lives of Joseph Guarnerio, an honor man of the police department and William Horgan, a laborer, who had concealed himself in a friend's home after shooting down a grand jury witness who had testified against Horgan's son, an alleged gangster. Charles Moser, a saloonkeeper, the elder Horgan's first victim, is in a hospital with a bullet wound in his shoulder. Horgan killed Guarnerio and was in turn shot down by a police lieutenant.

Wedded Laid to Rest. San Antonio, Tex., April 2.—George Edward (Rube) Whaddell, one time famous pitcher, who died yesterday, was buried here today. Baseball players carried the body to the grave and many baseball clubs of the North and East sent floral tributes.

OLDEST CITY IN U. S. FIRE-SWEPT

CONFLAGRATION DESTROYS CURIOS DATING BACK TO SPANISH RULE

TWO WERE INJURED

Many Historic Buildings in St. Augustine Destroyed Yesterday

(By Associated Press)

St. Augustine, Fla., April 2.—Historic St. Augustine the oldest city in the United States, early today was swept by fire which left in its wake the serious injury of two winter visitors, the destruction of records and curios dating back to the days of Spanish rule in the sixteenth century, and a property loss estimated tonight at \$400,000.

Winter visitors from the north in five tourist hotels, which were destroyed, fled into the streets before daybreak, many of them leaving valuable personal belongings to be burned. Several of the guests escaped, garbed only in their night clothing. The personal loss of the visitors in the fire has not yet been determined.

Rescue work performed by the employees of the Florida House, where the fire originated, is believed to have saved many lives. Going through the smoke filled halls they quickly aroused sleeping guests and aided them in finding their way out of the burning building. Notwithstanding efforts by the Florida House employees about 25 guests were slow in being aroused, but were rescued by firemen by the use of ladders.

Woman Seriously Injured. Although all persons remaining in the building were warned not to jump, firemen were unsuccessful in preventing two persons from jumping from the second floor of the Florida House to the ground. These were Mrs. Alice M. ...

Injured spine and broken leg. Condition tonight was reported by physicians at a local hospital to be critical. One of Mr. Giddens' ankles was broken and he was otherwise hurt but physicians tonight said he would recover. Several other persons received minor injuries.

As soon as the extent of the fire became apparent, company G, of the Florida National Guard was called out. They formed fire lines to keep interference from the firemen in their efforts to stop the flames and safeguarded the ruins of the burned buildings to prevent possible attempts at looting.

Besides the Florida House the other hotels destroyed by the fire, which started shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, were the Mansion House, the Clairmont Hotel, the Central Hotel and the Atlantic Hotel.

The St. John's county court house, which contained many historic old records, also burned. The records, however are believed to have been saved, having been in safes.

The Veder House, one of the most famous landmarks of the city and in which was kept the collection of the St. Augustine historical society, also was destroyed. Much other property of smaller value was destroyed, including several private residences.

The presence of mind of Charles Hopkins saved speed boats, here for the southern championship speed races and valued at \$50,000, from destruction. When the flames attacked the boat houses overlooking Matanzas Sound he cut loose the boats and pushed them into the bay. All floated to safety.

The fire caused the postponement of the races today. They probably will be resumed to morrow.

Men of the Navy Readily Risk Their Lives in Rescuing Others

(By Associated Press)

Washington, April 2.—Readiness of officers and enlisted men of the navy to risk their lives for others in strikingly illustrated in a report to the navy department from the commanding officer of the collier Jupiter, made public today.

"On March 16, last," the report says in part, "ordinary seaman Curtis Fritz and Anding went down in number 13 hole of the Jupiter to coal the galley. Developments showed that that poisonous gases had collected in the hold. Fritz, finding himself getting faint, started to go back to the ladder, but fell unconscious. Anding, placing the hoisting line around Fritz, and also Curtis went up for help. Seaman Stanley then went below to bring up Fritz. As soon as the latter had been removed, Anding himself, dropped back unconscious. Boatwain Mate Lettner then went down to put the line around Anding, but found he had fallen so far from the ladder that

RESERVE BANK BOARD REPORTS

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE ANNOUNCE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS

S. C. IS IN THE FIFTH

Majority of Banks to Be Located in Northeast—Poor Showing Given the West

(By Associated Press)

Washington, April 2.—After three months of consideration the reserve bank organization committee tonight announced that it had divided the continental United States into twelve banking districts and selected twelve cities for Federal reserve banks under the new currency law. This was the decisive step toward the establishment of the new system. The cities and districts are:

District No. 1.—Boston—reserve bank will have capital of \$9,931,740, with 446 national banks as members. Territory includes the New England States.

District No. 2.—New York, capital \$20,687,616, with 478 national and a number of state banks as members. Territory State of New York.

District No. 3.—Philadelphia—Capital \$12,993,013, including 800 and all Pennsylvania, last of the western boundary of following counties: McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford.

District No. 4.—Cleveland—Capital \$11,621,535, with 724 national banks, and several state banks. Territory, the State of Ohio, all of Pennsylvania lying west of District No. 3; the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock in West Virginia, and all of Kentucky east of the western boundary of the following counties: Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCracken.

District No. 5.—Richmond—Capital \$10,000,000, with 600 national banks, and several state banks. Territory, the States of Virginia, North Carolina and all West Virginia except those counties in the territory of District No. 4.

District No. 6.—Atlanta—Capital \$4,202,780, with 372 national banks, etc. Territory, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, all Tennessee east of the western boundary of the following counties: Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphries, and Perry; all Mississippi south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba; all the southern part of Louisiana east of the western boundary of the following counties: Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Assumption and Terrebonne.

District No. 7.—Chicago—capital \$15,151,925, with 994 national banks, etc. Territory, Iowa, all Wisconsin, south of the boundaries of the following counties: Vernon, Sauk, Columbia Dodge, Washington and Okauchee; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., all that part east of Lake Michigan, all Illinois north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Hancock; Schuyler, Cass, Sanagamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark; all Indiana north of the line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio.

District No. 8.—St. Louis—capital \$6,219,327, with 437 national banks, etc. Territory, Arkansas, all Missouri east of the western boundary of the following counties: Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Hay, LaFayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry; all Illinois not in district 7 and Indiana not in district 7 and Kentucky not in district 4 and Mississippi not in district 5.

District No. 9.—Minneapolis—Capital \$4,200,000, with 300 national banks, etc. Territory, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota and all West Virginia except those counties in the territory of District No. 4.

District No. 10.—St. Paul—capital \$4,200,000, with 300 national banks, etc. Territory, Arkansas, all Missouri east of the western boundary of the following counties: Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Hay, LaFayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry; all Illinois not in district 7 and Indiana not in district 7 and Kentucky not in district 4 and Mississippi not in district 5.

(Continued on fourth page.)